

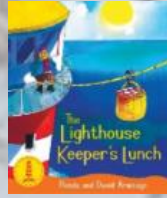
English

We are reading the text 'The Lighthouse Keeper's lunch and George's Marvellous Medicine.' Writing Focus:

- Diary writes
- Writing a sequence
- Persuasive letter

Grammar Focus:

- Using noun phrases, conjunctions and complex sentences.
- Editing and improving sentences



Values & PHSE We will focus on the values of Resilience and Respect. Jigsaw – Healthy Me. We will focus the importance of both our physical and our mental health. We will celebrate ourselves and talk about ways to improve our well being.

Maths

This term, we will introduce fractions and learn about whole half, quarter, third and three quarters of both shapes and numbers. We will also be learning to tell the time and use money. In year 3, we will be learning about money and multiplying. **See Knowledge Organiser for**

Maths.

DT Mechanisms- moving monsters

Explore levers, linkages and pivots through existing products and experimentation, use this research to construct and assemble a moving monster.

PE

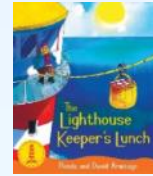
We will follow Get set 4 PE and will be learning about target games and invasion skills.

See Knowledge Organiser for PE

Computing

Data Handling We will learn the terms "data and attribute." We will organise data and create tally charts, pictograms and finally block diagrams.

Online Safety: Health, well-being and lifestyle



Year 2/3
Term 4 2025



Make A Difference

Reading

Children are rewarded every 20 reads with a new rainbow reading book mark. We expect children to read at least 4 times a week. This term, we will continue to use our reading buddies to encourage reading at home.



History -Lydiard Park

What difference did Lydiard Park make to Swindon? We will think about the history of Lydiard Park and the impact it has had on our town.

We will also have a trip to visit Lydiard later in the year.

See Knowledge Organiser for History.

Science - Materials and their Properties

We will continue to think about materials but will really concentrate on Scientific enquiry – performing simple tests, using observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions.

We will think how we can make a difference to the world by using recycled materials.

See Knowledge Organiser for Science

Knowledge Organiser - Make A Difference



Swindon is a large town in the county of Wiltshire, South West England. It is surrounded by countryside, Victorian parks and gardens.



Swindon's population

| Date | Population |
|------|------------------------------------|
| 1740 | 791 |
| 1801 | 1198 |
| 1901 | 45,000 |
| 1912 | 50,751 |
| 2001 | 155,432 |
| 2006 | 186,600 |
| 2021 | 206,101 |
| 2023 | Estimated population to be 251,000 |

It is estimated that this year, in 2023, the current population will be 251,000.

In 1841, Swindon railway was built. This had an impact on the population. When the railway was built, many people moved to Swindon to work on the railway. In 1901, 14,000 people worked on the railway. By 1912, the population in Swindon was 50,751.



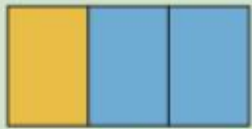
Lydiard House

Lydiard House was home to the St John family for more than 500 years. The houses date back to the medieval period, which developed into a grade two - level hall over time. In the 1740s, John 2nd Viscount St. John and his wife Anne Furnese took over the estate and saw Lydiard House redeveloped into a grand Palladian home. In 1943, the St John family put the estate up for sale after a period of financial difficulties.

Lydiard House was an estate. In the house, you can see their portraits from the Elizabethan times onwards. The St John portrait collection displayed in the State Rooms of Lydiard House is a fascinating record of the people who owned and lived at Lydiard Park.



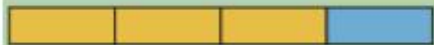
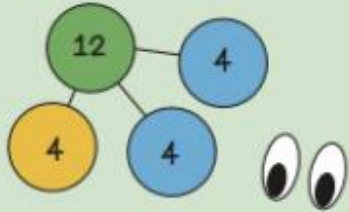
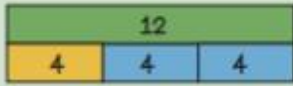
One third is one of three equal parts



$\frac{1}{3}$ of the whole is yellow

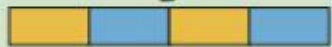
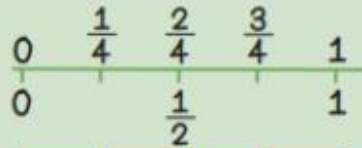


Share equally into 3 groups

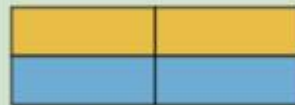


$\frac{3}{4}$ of the whole is yellow

3 of 4 equal parts



Two quarters are equivalent to one half



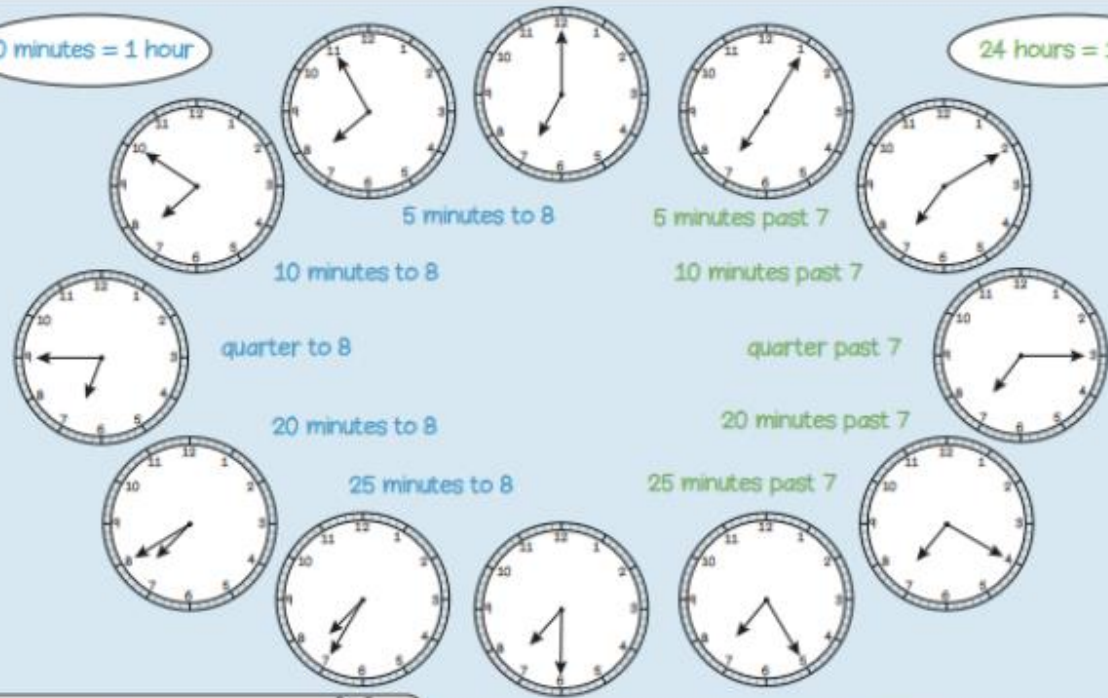
$\frac{2}{4}$ of the whole is yellow

$\frac{1}{2}$ of the whole is yellow



60 minutes = 1 hour

24 hours = 1 day

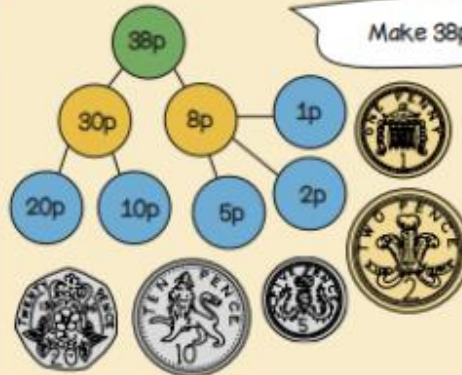


Year 2 Term 4



$$£5 + £10 = £15$$

Make 38p



Spend 38p

12p change from 50p

62p change from £1



70p in different ways



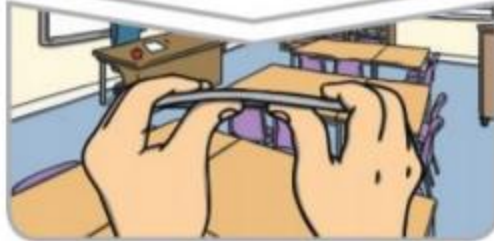
Key Vocabulary

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| materials | Materials are what objects are made from. |
| suitability | Suitability means having the properties which are right for a specific purpose. |
| properties | This is what a material is like and how it behaves (soft, stretchy, waterproof). |

Squash an object by pushing both hands together.



Bend an object by grabbing both ends of the object and bringing the ends inwards together.



Twist an object by turning your hands in opposite directions.



Stretch an object by pulling your hands slowly and gently apart.

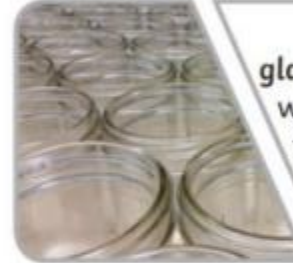


Key Knowledge

Properties of Materials



wood:
hard, stiff,
strong, opaque,
can be carved
into any
shape.



glass:
waterproof,
transparent,
hard, smooth.



plastic:
waterproof,
strong, can
be made to be
flexible or stiff,
smooth or rough.



metal:
strong, hard,
easy to wash.



paper:
lightweight,
flexible.



cardboard:
strong, light,
stiff.



fabric:
soft, flexible,
hard-wearing,
can be stretchy,
warm, absorbent.



rubber:
hard-wearing,
elastic, flexible,
strong.

Key Knowledge

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| John McAdam | John McAdam was a Scottish engineer who experimented with using new materials to build roads, inventing a new process called ' macadamisation '. |
| John Dunlop | John Dunlop was a Scottish inventor who invented the air-filled rubber tyre. It was originally invented in 1887 to use with bicycles, and then became very useful when automobiles were developed. |
| Charles Macintosh | Charles Macintosh was a Scottish inventor and chemist who invented waterproof fabrics in 1818. The Mackintosh raincoat was introduced in 1824. |
| Macadamisation | Macadamisation was the name given to John McAdam's construction process of building roads. The name tarmac means a road made like this using tar. |

People who developed new **materials**:

John McAdam's process was so successful that roads were built in this way right across the world.



John Dunlop originally used rubber to make tyres for his son's tricycle.



Charles Macintosh invented the first waterproof fabric by painting a dissolved rubber solution onto cloth.





Links to the PE National Curriculum

- Pupils should develop fundamental movement skills, become increasingly competent and confident and access a broad range of opportunities to extend their agility, balance and coordination, individually and with others. They should be able to engage in competitive (both against self and against others) and co-operative physical activities, in a range of increasingly challenging situations.
- Pupils should be taught to master basic movements including running, jumping, throwing and catching, as well as developing balance, agility and co-ordination, and begin to apply these in a range of activities.

Key Skills: Physical

- Throwing
- Kicking
- Rolling
- Striking
- Aim
- Hand eye co-ordination



Key Skills: S.E.T

- Social: Communication
- Social: Collaboration
- Social: Kindness
- Social: Support
- Emotional: Honesty
- Emotional: Perseverance
- Emotional: Independence
- Emotional: Manage emotions
- Thinking: Select and apply
- Thinking: Using tactics
- Thinking: Decision making
- Thinking: Provide feedback
- Thinking: Problem solving

Examples of Target Games

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------|---------|
| Golf | Boccia | Bowls |
| New Age Kurling | Dodgeball | Archery |

Key Vocabulary:

- release
- accuracy
- opposite
- strike
- target
- ahead
- select
- object
- distance

Teacher Glossary

Release: The point at which you let go of an object.

Target: The object that is being aimed for.

Co-ordination: The ability to move two or more body parts at the same time.



Links to the PE National Curriculum

- Pupils should develop fundamental movement skills, become increasingly competent and confident and access a broad range of opportunities to extend their agility, balance and coordination, individually and with others.
- They should be able to engage in competitive (both against self and against others) physical activities.
- Participate in team games, developing simple tactics for attacking and defending.

Key Skills: Physical

- Throwing
- Catching
- Kicking
- Dribbling with hands
- Dribbling with feet
- Dodging
- Finding space

Key Skills: S.E.T

- Social: Communication
- Social: Respect
- Social: Co-operation
- Social: Kindness
- Emotional: Empathy
- Emotional: Integrity
- Emotional: Independence
- Emotional: Determination
- Emotional: Perseverance

Key principles of invasion games

| Attacking | Defending |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Score goals | Stop goals |
| Create space | Deny space |
| Maintain possession | Gain possession |
| Move the ball towards goal | |

- Thinking: Creativity
- Thinking: Reflection
- Thinking: Decision making
- Thinking: Comprehension

Examples of Invasion Games

Basketball
Netball

Football
Hockey
Lacrosse

Rugby
Handball

Key Vocabulary:

Year 2

- possession
- send
- teammate
- chest pass
- received
- goal
- dodge
- bounce pass

Teacher Glossary

Interception: Catching a pass made by an opposing player

Possession: When a team has the ball they are in possession

Marking: When a player defends an opponent

Getting free: When an attacking player moves to lose their defender

Y2 PSHE Jigsaw Knowledge Organiser Healthy Me

Puzzle Outcomes

- To know what I need to keep my body healthy.
- To be motivated to make healthy lifestyle choices.
- To show or tell you what relaxed means and I know some things that make me feel relaxed and some that make me feel stressed.
- To tell you when a feeling is weak and when a feeling is strong.
- To understand how medicines work in my body and how important it is to use them safely.
- To feel positive about caring for my body and keeping it healthy.
- To sort foods into the correct food groups and know which foods my body needs every day to keep me healthy.
- To have a healthy relationship with food and know which foods I enjoy the most.
- To make some healthy snacks and explain why they are good for my body.
- To express how it feels to share healthy food with my friends.
- To decide which foods to eat to give my body energy.
- To have a healthy relationship with food and know which foods are most nutritious for my body.

Weekly Celebrations

- Week 1 - Have made a healthy choice.
- Week 2 - Have eaten a healthy, balanced diet.
- Week 3 - Have been physically active.
- Week 4 - Have tried to keep themselves and others safe.
- Week 5 - Know how to be a good friend and enjoy healthy relationships.
- Week 6 - Know how to keep calm and deal with difficult situations.

Healthy Me at Haydon Wick Primary School

As good citizens of Haydon Wick Primary School, it is important that we care for our own health and well-being. We are also aware of the well-being of others in our school and work together to support each other to be healthy and happy.



Our Values of the term:

Humility and Honesty



Key Vocabulary

| | |
|---------------|--|
| Lifestyle | The usual way of life of a person, group, or society. |
| Healthy | Being sound and well - not unwell. |
| Unhealthy | In bad health - unwell. |
| Medicines | Something (as a pill or liquid) used to prevent, cure, or relieve an illness or disease. |
| Safe | Free or secure from harm or danger. |
| Dangerous | Involving possible injury, pain, harm, or loss. |
| Balanced diet | Balanced amounts in proper proportions of carbohydrates, fats, proteins, vitamins, minerals, and water intake. |
| Portion | A serving of a specific amount of food. |
| Energy | The ability to do work. |
| Nutritious | Having a large amount of vitamins, minerals, or other nutrients. |